



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/010,190	12/05/2001	Anthony John Goodacre	13768.221	7310
47973	7590	06/26/2006	EXAMINER	
WORKMAN NYDEGGER/MICROSOFT 1000 EAGLE GATE TOWER 60 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84111			PAULA, CESAR B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 06/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/010,190	GOODACRE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CESAR B. PAULA	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 April 2006.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-39 and 41-49 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-39, and 41-49 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the RCE amendment filed on 4/14/2006.

This action is made Non-Final.

2. In the amendment, claims 1-39, and 41-49 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 27, 41 and 43 are independent claims.

Drawings

3. The drawings filed on 12/5/2001 have been approved by the Examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-14, 17-19, and 24-39, 41-46, and 48 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister et al, hereinafter Pfister (USPub. # 2003/0046365 A1, 3/6/2003, filed on 9/4/2001), in view of Donohue et al, hereinafter Donohue (US Pat. # 5,987,480,

11/16/1999), and further in view of Hill et al, hereinafter Hill (USPat.# 6,023,714, 2/8/2000, filed on 4/24/1997).

Regarding independent claim 1, Pfister discloses the personalization or customization of static, and dynamic content on web pages to be presented on a WML device(s) (0051, 0054, 0058).

Moreover, Pfister teaches that templates are produced for presenting data to WML devices. The presented data takes the form of information, such as ads which are changed or rotated by a cache in accordance with a schedule (0051, 0059, 0061).

In addition, Pfister teaches using using markup language tags or symbols for identifying static content in the template, such as block 410 displayed in the top part of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting a web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0051, lines 1-3, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template tags, represent the static content 410 and its position/layout in the web page.

Moreover, Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *creating a template file at a network computing device*. However, Donohue teaches the creation, and storage of dynamic templates on an Internet server-- *network computing device* (col.6, lines 17-32). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Pfister, and Donohue, because Donohue discloses providing web pages, which are individualized to particular needs and interests of users over the Internet, in a way which is transparent to the users, and does not require the storage of large number of documents. This makes the web a more effective commercial tool (col. 3, lines 9-18, and col.4, lines 1-16).

Moreover, Pfister teaches using markup language tags or symbols--*references*-- for identifying dynamic content, such as ads, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting downloaded dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the web page or template dynamic tags, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page, which informs the browser of the location of the dynamic information--*the substituted dynamic content being stored separate from the template file and substituted for the one or more references*. The dynamic information, such as the ads replace the identifiers when the web page is displayed to the user-- *including the static content, the references to the dynamic content, as well as corresponding layout information in a template file*. Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *generating computer-executable instructions for substituting at the mobile computing device for the one or more references to the dynamic content included in the template file; wherein the computer-executable instructions are executed at the mobile computing device to facilitate merging updated displayable dynamic content at the mobile computing device with the layout information corresponding to the one or more references to dynamic content*. However, Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions*--stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device's capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Moreover, Pfister teaches using identifiers sending a web page, containing static and dynamic information, to a client from a server-- *transferring the template file* (00165-0017, 0037-0038, fig.1). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *transferring the computer executable instructions to the mobile computing device*. However, Hill teaches a client using a script-- *computer-executable instructions*— stored in an HTML document for adapting the document in accordance with a device’s capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to transfer to the client the web page including the script by combining Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Furthermore, Pfister teaches using identifiers for sending a web page, containing static and dynamic information, to a client from a server-- *transferring the template file*. The client holds or stores the web page. Some of the Static, and dynamic content is downloaded when it changes, such as performing major changes and overhaul of “Yahoo, Calendar,” etc., icons— *replacing existing layout information corresponding to the stored template file without replacing the stored template file* (0016-0017,0037-0038, 0040, 0058-0059,0064, 0066, 0074, fig.1).

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page. Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *generating computer executable in the form of markup language instructions*. Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *executing markup language instructions*. Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script--*computer-executable instructions*—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device’s capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 2, Pfister teaches using HTML for presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0058-0059, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *generating markup language instructions*. However, Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script--*computer-executable instructions*—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device’s capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the

document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying static content, such as block 410 displayed in the top part of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting a web page from a cache (0051, lines 1-3, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template identifiers, represent the static content 410 and its position/layout in the web page.

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches producing templates using tag identifiers—*customized extensions referencing dynamic content*— for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 5, Pfister teaches producing markup language templates using tag identifiers—*customized extensions, to a markup language*,

referencing dynamic content-- for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 6, Pfister teaches producing markup language templates—*macro*— using tag identifiers—*customized extensions, to a markup language, referencing dynamic content--* for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 5, Pfister teaches producing HTML templates—*macro*— using tag identifiers—*customized extensions, to a markup language, referencing dynamic content--* for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 9, which depends on claim 8, Pfister teaches producing HTML templates—*macro*— using tag identifiers—*customized extensions, to a markup language, referencing dynamic content--* for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed

underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting or displaying dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 10, which depends on claim 5, Pfister teaches producing HTML templates—*macro*— using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content—*without user intervention*, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information (at a device such as PDA), which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0040, 0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 11, which depends on claim 5, Pfister teaches producing HTML templates using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content—, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information in a Javascript enabled browser, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0037, 0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *customized extensions to a script language*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have generated Javascript references or extensions to dynamic content, because Pfister discloses above the implementation of Javascript (0059, fig.4--410). Thus providing a fuller, and more interactive navigation experience using the interactive powers of Javascript.

Regarding claim 12, which depends on claim 11, Pfister teaches producing HTML templates using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content—, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information in a Javascript enabled browser, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0037, 0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *customized extensions to Javascript*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have generated Javascript references or extensions to dynamic content, because Pfister discloses above the implementation of Javascript (0059, fig.4--410). Thus providing a fuller, and more interactive navigation experience using the interactive powers of Javascript.

Regarding claim 13, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page.

Regarding claim 14, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other

words, the template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout to be displayed at a location in the web page.

Regarding claim 17, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0040, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page. Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *generating computer-executable instructions in a markup language for substituting at the mobile computing device the dynamic content for the one or more references to the dynamic content*. Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions*—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device’s capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 17, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0040, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page. Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *generating computer-executable instructions in HTML*. Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions*—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device’s capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 18, Pfister teaches producing HTML templates using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *generating computer-executable instructions that include customized macro extensions to HTML*. Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions*—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device’s capabilities, such as

changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Regarding claim 24, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers sending a web page, containing static and dynamic information, to a client from a server--*transferring the template file* (0016-0017, 0037-0038, fig.1). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *transferring the computer executable instructions that include HTML content*. However, Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script--*computer-executable instructions*—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device's capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using HTTP for downloading the web page (0047, 0049-0050, fig.4).

Regarding claim 26, which depends on claim 25, Pfister teaches using HTTP for downloading the web page (0047, 0049-0050, fig.4).

Regarding independent claim 27, Pfister teaches that templates are produced for presenting data to WML devices. The presented data takes the form of information such as ads which are changed or rotated by a cache in accordance with a schedule (0059, 0061).

Moreover, Pfister teaches a client for receiving a web page, containing static and dynamic information having tag identifiers, as sent from a server-- *receiving from a network computing device a template file* (0016-0017, 0037-0038, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4, fig.1). In other words, the template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page--*includes static content, references to the dynamic content, as well as corresponding layout information in a template file*.

Further, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically by a cache--*receiving notification that dynamic content referenced by at least one of the references has changed to a current state and executing computer-executable instructions to thereby facilitate the inclusion of the current state of the dynamic content of the dynamic content in an appropriate location*, in

the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page.

Further, Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *receiving from the network computing device computer-executable instructions for substituting the dynamic content for the one or more references to the dynamic content included in the template file, and executing computer-executable instructions, at the mobile computing device, to substitute the changed dynamic content for the at least one of the one or more references to the dynamic content, based on the notification that the dynamic content referenced by at least one or more references to the dynamic content has changed; wherein the computer-executable instructions are executed at the mobile computing device to facilitate merging updated displayable dynamic content at the mobile computing device with the layout information corresponding to the one or more references to dynamic content.* However, Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script--computer-executable instructions—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device's capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Furthermore, Pfister teaches using identifiers sending a web page, containing static and dynamic information, to a client from a server-- *transferring the template file*. The client holds or stores the web page. Some of the Static, and dynamic content is downloaded when it changes, such as performing major changes and overhaul of “Yahoo, Calendar,” etc., icons—*replacing existing layout information corresponding to the stored template file without replacing the stored template file* (0037-0038, 0040, 0058-0059,0064, 0066, 0074, fig.1).

Regarding claim 28, which depends on claim 25, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information in a PDA, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache-- *storing the template file that includes static content, as well as corresponding layout information in system memory associated with the mobile device* (0016-0017, 0040, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page.

Regarding claim 29, which depends on claim 27, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache—*notification that was pushed to the mobile device* (0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 30, which depends on claim 29, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache— (0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 31, which depends on claim 30, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication element*-- using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache (0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 32, which depends on claim 31, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers—*URI*-- for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication element*-- using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache (0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 33, which depends on claim 31, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers in a template for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication element*-- using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache (0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 34, which depends on claim 31, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication element*— using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache—*dynamic content has changed* (0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 35, which depends on claim 27, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication element*— using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache—*dynamic content has changed* (0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 36, which depends on claim 27, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication element*— using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache—*dynamic content has changed* (0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 37, which depends on claim 27, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication*

element-- using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache—storing notification (0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 38, which depends on claim 27, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the HTMLweb page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache (0016-0017, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *executing markup language instructions*. However, Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions*—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device’s capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Regarding claim 39, which depends on claim 38, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the HTMLweb page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information-, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache (0016-0017, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *executing HTML instructions*. However, Hill teaches a client using a the

contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions*—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device's capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Claims 41-44 are directed towards a computer program product on a computer-readable medium for storing the steps found in claims 1, 1, 4 and 4 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 45, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches the downloading, and updating of dynamic information, and tag identifiers onto the web page —*replacing one or more references provided in the template file* (0016-0017, 0058, 0066).

Regarding claim 46, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches that some of the Static, and dynamic content is downloaded when it changes, such as performing major changes and overhaul of “Yahoo, Calendar,” etc., icons—*notifying the mobile computing device of changes to*

the layout information and other dynamic content (0037-0038, 0040, 0058-0059, 0064, 0066, 0074, fig.1).

Claim 48 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 45, therefore is similarly rejected.

6. Claim 15 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister, in view of Donohue, further in view of Hill, and further in view of Twaddle (US Pub. # 2004/0015476 A1 1/22/2004, PCT filed on 8/31/2001).

Regarding claim 15, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page. Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *including the static content, the references to the dynamic content, as well as corresponding layout information in a template file that is capable of including content of a plurality of different formats.* However, Twaddle teaches mail merging static, and dynamic content into a template file, which has a master layout for including HTML, WML, and XML, the elements to be included in the web page (0049, 0061, appendix A). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Twaddle, because Twaddle teaches the generation of

dynamic data as to accommodate large number of users (0035). Thus providing an efficient, and quick way for users to retrieve static and dynamic data.

7. Claims 16, and 20-23 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister, in view of Donohue, further in view of Hill, and further in view of Orhormuru (US Pub. # 2003/0061106 A1 3/27/2003, filed on 9/21/2001).

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 15, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the WML web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, 0040, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *a MIME file*. However, Orhormuru teaches using a MIME type for WML for viewing and accessing web pages using mobile devices (0077). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, Hill, and Orhormuru, because Pfister teaches above the viewing of web pages using mobile devices, which provides a flexible method of viewing web pages using portable and mobile devices, which can be easily transported.

Regarding claim 20, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the WML web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, 0040, fig.4).

Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *transferring the template file in a MIME format*. However, Orhormuru teaches using a MIME type for WML for viewing and accessing web pages using mobile devices (0077). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, Hill, and Orhormuru, because Pfister teaches above the viewing of web pages using mobile devices, which provides a flexible method of viewing web pages using portable and mobile devices, which can be easily transported.

Regarding claim 21, which depends on claim 20, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the WAP web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, 0040, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *transferring the template file in a MIME format*. However, Orhormuru teaches using a MIME type for WML for viewing and accessing web pages using mobile devices (0077). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, Hill, and Orhormuru, because Pfister teaches above the viewing of web pages using mobile devices, which provides a flexible method of viewing web pages using portable and mobile devices, which can be easily transported.

Regarding claim 22, which depends on claim 21, Pfister teaches using tag identifiers--*associated with a specific application id*-- for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the WML web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache

(0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, 0040, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *MIME format*. However, Orhormuru teaches using a MIME type for WML for viewing and accessing web pages using mobile devices (0077). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, Hill, and Orhormuru, because Pfister teaches above the viewing of web pages using mobile devices, which provides a flexible method of viewing web pages using portable and mobile devices, which can be easily transported.

Regarding claim 23, which depends on claim 22, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the WML web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, 0040, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *content encoded in a MIME format associated with a specific application id that identifies the template file as including content encoded in a MIME format--*. However, Orhormuru teaches using a MIME type for WML for viewing and accessing web pages using mobile devices (0077). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, Hill, and Orhormuru and provide MIME encoded templates, because Pfister teaches above the viewing of web pages using mobile devices, which provides a flexible method of viewing dynamic web pages using portable and mobile devices, which can be easily transported.

8. Claims 47, and 49 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister, in view of Donohue, further in view of Hill, and further in view of Omoigui (US Pub. # 2003/0126136 A1 7/3/2003, provisional application filed on 6/22/2001).

Regarding claim 47, which depends on claim 46, Pfister teaches the downloading, and updating of dynamic information, and tag identifiers onto the web page –*replacing one or more references provided in the template file* (0016-0017, 0058, 0066). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *notifying includes an audio notification*--. However, Omoigui teaches using audio alerts to notify a user of new information in a minimized window (0822). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, Donohue, Hill, and Omoigui, because Omoigui teaches above notifying users of new information, which would provide the benefit of quickly informing a user of information which is of high interest.

Claim 49 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 47, therefore is similarly rejected.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-39, and 41-49 have been considered but are not persuasive. Regarding claims 1, 27, 41, and 43, Applicants submit that the prior art fails to explicitly teach or suggest the separately stored dynamic content (pages 16-18). The Examiner disagrees, Pfister teaches using markup language tags or symbols--*references*-- for

identifying dynamic content, such as ads, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting downloaded dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0016-0017, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the web page or template dynamic tags, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page, which informs the browser of the location of the dynamic information—*the substituted dynamic content being stored separate from the template file and substituted for the one or more references*. The dynamic information, such as the ads replace the identifiers when the web page is displayed to the user-- *including the static content, the references to the dynamic content, as well as corresponding layout information in a template file*.

Conclusion

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be

obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, go to <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair>. Should you have any questions about access to the Private PAIR system, please contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866 217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

- (571)-273-8300 (for **all** Formal communications intended for entry)


CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
6/22/06